

The applicant respectfully disagrees. Stein also fails to teach or suggest a visual indicator that indicates to a user of the wireless terminal when the radio is transmitting/receiving. This limitation is in all of the pending claims.

The Office action continues:

Somei teach[es] such use of a signal lead to carry high frequency signals and [a] baseband frequency signals . . .

The applicant respectfully submits that this statement is irrelevant. The pertinent issue is not whether Somei teaches the multiplexing of high frequency and baseband signals onto a single cable in the abstract, but whether the combination of Stein and Somei teach the multiplexing of RF signals between an antenna and a radio with a baseband signal between the radio and a visual display that indicates when the radio is transmitting/receiving. Clearly, they do not.

The Office Action continues:

In order to minimize the wiring harness to reduce signals interference, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to provide[] a superimpose[d] base band signal on a high frequency signal[] as taught by Somei in conjunction with the modular radio communication system as taught by Stein.

The applicant respectfully disagrees. First, there is no suggestion in either Stein or Somei to combine the references, but if, for argument's sake, there were, a combination of the two references would teach the multiplexing of RF signals between an antenna and a radio with baseband control signals between the radio and a computer controlling the radio. Therefore, even the best combination of Stein and Somei fail to teach or suggest:

1. a visual indicator for indicating to a user of the wireless terminal when the radio is transmitting/receiving, or
2. a baseband signal for activating the visual indicator when the radio is transmitting/receiving.

As will discussed below, these deficiencies are not cured by Kappeler.

The Office Action continues:

Stein in view of Somei disclose Applicant's invention except teaching a first visual indicator that indicates to a user of said wireless terminal when a radio is transmitting/receiving.

For the reasons, stated above, this is, at best, a half-truth. Stein and Somei also fail to teach or suggest a baseband signal for activating the visual indicator when the radio is transmitting/receiving.

The Office Action continues:

Kappeler et al. disclose [an] indicator that indicates to a user of said terminal when a radio is transmitting/receiving (col. 4/ln 4-13).

This too, the applicant respectfully submits, is incorrect. Kappeler teaches a two-line wireline terminal that comprises two LEDs. When an call comes in on one of the two lines, the LED associated with that line lights up to indicate which line the incoming call is coming in on.

The portion of Kappeler that the Office action relies to support its contention recites:

... it should still be pointed out that this telephone further has two light-emitting diodes (LED) 56 and 58 associated with push-buttons 52 and 54 and placed above the latter and which are only really useful when the telephone is connected to two lines as they are meant to indicate on lighting up which line a call is coming in on.

Naturally, it would also be possible for these diodes to be made to indicate also the line that one has selected to make an outgoing call but, as will become apparent later, if the telephone is used normally, this can simply be ascertained by looking to see which of push-buttons 52 and 54 is in or out.

Kappeler Col 4, lines 4-16 (emphasis added)

Kappeler is a wireline terminal and not a wireless terminal as claimed. Kappeler does not teach a radio as claimed. Kappeler does not teach a visual display that indicates when the radio is transmitting/receiving. Kappeler teaches only LEDs that indicate on which line an incoming call is coming or an outgoing call is going. In summary, nowhere does Stein, Somei or Kappeler, alone or in combination, teach or suggest what all of the pending claims recite —

1. a visual indicator for indicating to a user of the wireless terminal when the radio is transmitting/receiving, or
2. a baseband signal for activating the visual indicator when the radio is transmitting/receiving.

For these reasons, the applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claims 1-17 is traversed.

Request for Reconsideration Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.111

Having responded to each and every ground for objection and rejection in the Office action mailed May 30, 2000, applicants request reconsideration of the instant application pursuant to 37 CFR 1.111 and request that the Examiner allow claims 1-17 and pass the application to issue.

Respectfully,
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